



# MEDIA REACTION REPORT

OF CURRENT ISSUES

Kissinger Middle East Trip - II

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**Le Monde** **Frankfurter Allgemeine**  
**新聞** **EL TIEMPO**

YOMIURI SHIMBUN

**E TIMES**



**STANDARD**

**Aftenposten**

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**Straits Times**

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**2167115**  
**XATLAD DAILY**

**The Economist**



Summary

West European and Asian correspondents covering Secretary Kissinger's Middle East peace mission reported signs of optimism emanating from his round of talks in Cairo and Jerusalem.

The London Daily Telegraph correspondent judged that "the prospect of peace in the Middle East seemed closer than it has been for years" following the Kissinger-Sadat meeting. On the other hand, Le Monde declared, there was no "atmosphere of euphoria" and the Israelis "remain distrustful."

Arab media reported Mr. Kissinger's activities while insisting that Israel was delaying withdrawal agreements to "create conflicts within the Arab side and...weaken... (Arab) determination." However, Cairo's al-Ahram was confident that the U.S. could play a role in overcoming what it termed Israel's obstinate reaction to Egypt's conditions.

Israeli comment reflected guarded approval of Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic approach, but warned that "if the quality of Egyptian concessions is what one can read in Arab and Egyptian media, it will be insufficient to move Israel to withdraw the IDF."

Soviet media did not discuss the Kissinger mission but reported that the Pentagon was extending military aid to "reactionary regimes in the Middle East" in order to consolidate the U.S. position in the area.

**FIGARO LA LIBRE BELGI**  
**CORRIERE DELLA SERA DAGENS**

**The Daily Telegraph**

London: "Kissinger Achieves Breakthrough"

British media gave prominent play to the Kissinger mission, as correspondents reported an atmosphere of confidence in Cairo and Jerusalem.

These were among today's headlines: "Dr. Kissinger Confident of Progress" (The Times); "Kissinger Achieves Breakthrough in Cairo Peace Talks" (Daily Telegraph); "Two-tier Commitment by Egypt Plan" (Financial Times).

Correspondents in Cairo for The Times and The Financial Times reported suggestions of a "two-tier plan" to make it possible for the Egyptians to give Israel certain assurances that their relations with the other Arab states would not permit them to give in writing, and at the same time to put enough in writing to satisfy Israel's need for formal recognition by an Arab belligerent.

Yesterday, a Financial Times correspondent in Beirut declared that "senior Palestinian sources" there, "along with the Syrians and the Russians--all of whom have so far vehemently opposed Dr. Kissinger's gradualist diplomacy--have grudgingly agreed to some flexibility on the issue" of compromise on Israeli withdrawal in Sinai.

"Peace Prospect Closer"

The conservative Daily Telegraph's John Bulloch, in Cairo, judged that "the prospect of peace in the Middle East seemed closer than it has been for years" following the Kissinger-Sadat talks. "Never before," he went on, "had the two men been so obviously optimistic as they were when they emerged from their discussions on what Dr. Kissinger earlier described as 'publicly irreconcilable positions' between the Arabs and Israel... There was no doubt that the talks between... Sadat and the man he still calls 'my friend Henry' were tough but they were held in an obviously friendly atmosphere."

Yesterday Bulloch wrote that Mr. Kissinger's task would be made easier by the determination of the Egyptian Government and people to reach a peaceful settlement, "but at the same time it is being made clear that Egypt is not ready for peace at any price and will not allow itself to be detached from its Arab allies."

A Cairo correspondent for the liberal Manchester Guardian reported before his arrival that "a diminished Dr. Kissinger is expected here.... His reputation as a jovial, bear-hugging homeopath of peace has been impaired in Arab opinion by the revelation in him of the gunboat diplomat."

#### Paris TV Coverage

French television last night ran films of President Sadat and Secretary Kissinger in Cairo, including the Egyptian leader's remark that he was "very satisfied" with the results of the meeting.

The second TV network aired footage of the Syrian army training in Damascus because of "the threat of imminent war with Israel."

#### Interpretations of Kissinger Remark on PLO

A Beirut correspondent of moderately conservative Figaro of Paris reasoned today that the major "obstacle to be removed" was the possibility of Syrian "obstruction to a possible agreement," while another impediment was that "the U.S. is not ready to make the step of recognizing the PLO..." Of Secretary Kissinger's assertion that he did not "want to meet with Mr. Arafat," the correspondent asked:

"But was not this a deliberate attempt to embarrass the Israeli Government at the present stage? Otherwise, how would one explain the Soviet-Syrian-Palestinian agreement, with Algeria's blessing, to leave Mr. Sadat free to continue his negotiations with Mr. Kissinger and even with Israel... on the express condition that this must lead to a resumption of the Geneva conference?"

A Jerusalem correspondent of independent left Le Monde wrote that Mr. Kissinger had striven to reassure Israeli public opinion about his personal attitude and "reportedly said that his country does not intend to recognize the PLO, even less to consider it a valid negotiator..."

"All these public or private statements, however, have not created an atmosphere of euphoria. The Israelis remain distrustful and consider that any modification in the setup at

Sinai can take place only in exchange for an Egyptian commitment not to challenge that modification during the next three years.

"It is feared in Jerusalem that once it takes the step Mr. Kissinger seeks, the Geneva meeting with Syria, Jordan and above all the Soviet Union might call everything into question..."

### Fluctuating Expectations

Expectations of positive results during this trip fluctuated.

For example, yesterday's Figaro reported from Jerusalem that "it is only after Mr. Kissinger's return to Jerusalem Thursday night or Friday morning that it will be possible to know whether his trip will be successful or if it will represent his last effort to prevent his policy of peace by steps from being transformed into a policy of peace through confrontation sought by the Arabs and the Russians in Geneva."

By contrast, today's Jerusalem report in Le Monde observed that "Mr. Kissinger's exploratory mission will end when he returns to Jerusalem Thursday and he communicates to the Israeli leaders the results of his Cairo talks. He does not seem to be expecting any response from Jerusalem, since it has been decided, contrary to expectations, that the cabinet meeting will not be convened Friday morning."

### "Soothing Arafat Statement Inspired by Moscow"

Intellectual-left Le Quotidien de Paris asserted yesterday that "a dramatic Mid-east development is believed to be impending." It said George Habash's remarks favoring another war "sharply contrast with those of Yassir Arafat... who on the contrary believes that the Palestinian people have for the first time the possibility of 'establishing their full sovereignty on part of their homeland territory.'... This statement, obviously inspired by Moscow, might be the announcement of the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile, the indispensable precondition for the participation of the PLO leader in the next phase of the Geneva conference."

The paper summarized in subheads, "The fiery declarations of George Habash and the soothing remarks of Arafat seem to indicate that a discreet process of evolution toward peace is under way. Syria might associate itself with a new interim agreement."

"Soviet-U.S. Relations and the Persian Gulf"

A byliner for the paper asserted today that "Soviet-American relations are likely to deteriorate a little more following recent U.S. initiatives in the Persian Gulf."

Remarking that "the Sultan of Oman is back from Washington, where he signed a series of military assistance agreements," the writer observed that U.S. naval arrangements in the Gulf "seem to have been long prepared on the diplomatic level. They have been welcomed by the Shah of Iran as well as by his rivals, King Feisal of Saudi Arabia and the leaders of Kuwait and North Yemen."

The writer said all this had happened at the same time that these and other Arab leaders "feigned alarm at the warlike remarks of Kissinger and President Ford on occupation of the oil fields if the Western economy was in danger of being strangled."

"Oil Guarantee for Israel?"

The paper said today of the idea that "Kissinger might offer Israel a guarantee of oil supplies in exchange for a new withdrawal from the Sinai" that if Jerusalem were to agree to such a withdrawal, only Iran among the countries of the area could "make the commitment to supply Israel with oil. This is probably why Henry Kissinger suddenly decided to meet with...the Shah next Tuesday in Zurich.... To finally dispel Israeli anxieties, the Secretary might promise that the U.S. will supply Israel with oil in place of Iran, if necessary."

Cologne: "Indications of Progress"

West German papers reported that Mr. Kissinger and President Sadat had expressed cautious optimism after their talks. Some commentators said the Secretary was hampered by the weak positions of leaders with whom he was talking.

Many papers reported that President Ford had warned of the danger of new war if the Kissinger mission fails.

Independent Koelner Stadt-Anzeiger of Cologne said today that there were indications of progress, noting that Mr. Sadat had called the Cairo talks "very fruitful" and Mr. Kissinger had said the Egyptian and Israeli positions were reconcilable.

Report of Israeli "Satisfaction"

The paper carried a Jerusalem correspondent's report that all Israeli participants in the discussions with the Secretary seemed to be quite satisfied with the results, and that the talks had resembled a symposium on U.S.-Israeli economic and military relations rather than an exchange of views on the Middle East conflict, permitting the conclusion that the U.S. would offer Israel generous military and economic support if the latter made further concessions to Egypt.

The correspondent said "informed quarters" in Jerusalem had indicated that negotiations had advanced further than was generally assumed, and concluded that prospects for a Kissinger success were "no doubt better than 50-50."

The writer said Mr. Kissinger would propose to Foreign Minister Gromyko at their meeting that the Geneva conference be convened to sign another partial agreement between Egypt and Israel, thus enabling the Soviets to "save some face."

Contrary Report: "Israelis Want Return to Geneva"

On the other hand, a byliner in independent Westdeutsche Allgemeine of Essen contended today that "even Israel seems...not to give Kissinger policy much of a chance any longer..."

"In view of the expiring U.N. mandate...more and more Israeli politicians are...pressing for a resumption of the Geneva conference...but a major obstacle lies on the road to Geneva: While the Arabs want the PLO at the bargaining table, Israel says no as it did before."

"Neither Sadat Nor Rabin Is Free..."

Dangers of "weaknesses" of Mr. Kissinger's discussion partners were pointed up in two papers.

A byliner in pro-Social Democratic Neue Rhein Zeitung of Duesseldorf declared:

"Kissinger's strongest opponents are, now as ever, the weaknesses of the leaders with whom he is conferring."

The writer maintained that "neither Sadat nor Rabin is free in his decisions. That is where the danger lies. Cairo is not strong enough to go along with a separate peace. Arab solidarity sets limits on Egypt's leeway, and Rabin's cabinet needs a hard and fast agreement so as to lull Israeli sensitivity about security."

"Rabin Has No Final Say"

A writer in independent weekly Die Zeit said in a similar vein that "in talking with Kissinger, Rabin does not have the final say, even where his own country is concerned. The Prime Minister's concessions, acceptable to Kissinger, and which the U.S. Congress is supposed to honor with a large appropriation... are opposed by Israel's military, the strong rightist opposition and Defense Minister Peres...."

"Kissinger Plans in the Persian Gulf"

Of U.S. interest in the Persian Gulf, independent Stuttgarter Zeitung today carried the view of Washington correspondent Juergen Kramer that "the enormous U.S. buildup of armament in the Persian Gulf means this:... Kissinger has it in mind to recognize as allies the pro-American countries on the Gulf, even though as oil producers they are in another sense declared opponents.... The U.S. is packing a new powder keg in the Middle East without being clear as to the consequences."

Pro-Christian Democratic weekly Rheinischer Merkur ran a Beirut correspondent's report that "the Arab world has uttered a collective gasp" over U.S. negotiation with the Sultan of Oman, and concluded, "The U.S. is quite obviously concerned about bigger stakes--the closing of a security ring around the Indian Ocean..."

Milan: "Waiting to Judge Kissinger's Confidence"

A correspondent in Cairo for independent conservative Corriere della Sera of Milan today emphasized "Egyptian flexibility" and Secretary Kissinger's "confidence" but warned, "To find out what this confidence is based upon, it will be necessary to wait for the next stages of his mission."

Tokyo TV: "Progress in Cairo"

Japanese television networks today reported the Kissinger-Sadat meeting and said "progress" had been made,

Independent moderate Yomiuri reported today that "the Egyptian side is taking a strong stand by refusing to declare an end of the state of war with Israel in return for the second withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai and calling on Israel to clarify its withdrawal timetable from the Golan Heights and the Jordan fronts."

"Compromise Could Lead to Geneva"

Independent moderate Mainichi said yesterday that "if a compromise agreement is reached between Israel and Egypt on the second withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai there is a possibility of reopening the Geneva peace conference, which is desired by the Soviet Union."

Manila: "Less Flexibility at Geneva"

Yesterday's nationalistic Bulletin Today of Manila ran a byliner's contention that "one merit in Secretary Kissinger's approach to solving the impasse in the Middle East lies in the possibility that he can break new ground as he talks with the leaders separately. In the Geneva conference, one is faced by the Arab bloc. In such a conference, negotiation is made difficult because fine distinctions in sentiment and attitude among Arab leaders are lost. There is less room for flexibility. This could, then, be one reason for Secretary Kissinger's faith in the so-called step-by-step approach..."

New Delhi: "Problems Remain, Including the PLO"

Independent, Hindi-language Hindustan of New Delhi cautioned today:

"Even if there is some agreement between Israel and Egypt, many other problems will remain to be solved. It is also important for the success of the peace talks that the PLO should have strong control of the terrorists..."



"Brinkmanship Can Trigger War"

Yesterday the paper and rightist Motherland of New Delhi carried a byliner's assertion that "not much is to be expected from Dr. Kissinger's diplomacy, and one has to take into account the probability of a war either triggered deliberately by Israel or by the brinkmanship of either President Asad or President Sadat. While the former possibility is of significant probability, the latter is not so in the very near future..."

"But the situation may undergo a qualitative change in the course of 1975 if the economic crisis in the U.S. deepens further and the U.S. Administration is preoccupied with its domestic problems. In that case, it will be more rational for Syria or Egypt to try out its strategy of brinkmanship in the hope that the U.S. response would be minimal."

Dacca: "A Responsibility to Succeed"

The Bangladesh Observer today noted "hopeful progress" for the Secretary's mission in the direction of an interim peace pact. The paper said "the Ford Administration is already in the doldrums," and therefore "Kissinger now has a special responsibility to succeed in the Middle East... Perhaps the brilliant Secretary still has the capacity to pull off the needed result..."

Banglar Bani of Dacca said Secretary Kissinger was exploring "paths of understanding instead of using the language of threats."

Kuwait: Link With PLO?

The French news agency AFP, in a report datelined Kuwait, cited Jordanian Information Minister Salah Abu Zayd as saying that Jordan was ready to establish solid links with the PLO, provided a new formula is spelled out governing relations between them.

Syria: "Our Desire to Avoid Violence"

Both Damascus dailies today front-paged wire service accounts of the Kissinger visit to Egypt, including a summary of the Secretary's remarks to newsmen following his talks with President Sadat.

Ath-Thawrah's chief editor, Ali Suleiman, discussed what he viewed as Syria's demonstrated willingness to seek peace, its attitude toward partial settlements, and its determination to thwart attempts to divide the Arab ranks.

He said, "Probably the termination of the Golan war and our acceptance of the extension of the mandate for international (observer) forces are the best evidence of our desire to avoid the repercussions of violence..."

Contending that "Israel is now playing a double game," he said it was "encouraging its allies to create two principal divisions (among the Arabs): division of the oil front, and division on the combat front." He concluded, "While we pass through another phase of peace efforts we must remain more than ever committed to the goal of complete liberation.... Political endeavor may be fruitful but only to the extent it is coordinated with the (oil and combat) fronts..."

#### "Israel Trying to Split Arabs"

Yesterday the paper ran a byliner's assertion that American-Israeli activity leading to phased agreements was one more formula aimed at gaining time. He also asserted that Israeli efforts at splitting the Arab ranks were aimed at gaining time. He said, "The Israelis imagine they can complete their military preparations by next year and impose a fait accompli on the Arabs, and that by next year the Arabs would lose the capability of pressuring the U.S. and Europe with oil. They imagine that procrastination in withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and splitting the (Arab) cause through partial settlements would create conflicts within the Arab side and would drive the Arabs to a state of anxiety in which they would weaken in their determination..."

#### Amman: Hussein on Kissinger Visit

Jordanian papers today cited a statement by King Hussein in St. Moritz during a vacation with the Shah of Iran in which the King deplored the state of no-peace no-war in the Middle East, and expressed great interest in the coming visit of Secretary Kissinger to Jordan. The King reportedly added that some progress had been made toward reconvening the Geneva conference, "and the credit for that goes to the Americans."

News stories on the Secretary's talks in Egypt noted that he would return to Israel "carrying Egypt's response to the Israeli proposals on a new Israeli withdrawal from Sinai."

"Kissinger Stymied by Israeli Evasion"

Pro-Government al-Urdun today stressed the decisive nature of the current talks and pressures on the U.S. to reach agreement of some kind. It added, "Yet Dr. Kissinger is stymied again by the evasive attitude of Israel, the latest example of which was some Israeli leaders' call for a return to Geneva.... By such a call the leaders hope to avoid the coming agreement...and continue the no-peace no-war situation..."

Government-sponsored ar-Rai maintained today that "it looks as if Israel has placed numerous impediments on the road to settlement.... If President Ford is concerned about bringing progress, he must request Israel to withdraw, particularly since all the world also demands withdrawal.... Israel's primary support now comes from no other country than the U.S."

Cairo: Positive News Treatment

Egyptian papers reported extensively and positively today on the Sadat-Kissinger meetings.

Semiofficial al-Ahram summarized what it believed to be Mr. Kissinger's position in the following points: 1) each party (Egypt and Israel) must present "definite and practical" views on further withdrawal; 2) such a step must be taken before the situation deteriorates when UNEF leaves in April; 3) Mr. Kissinger will then work out a formula that can be semi-acceptable to both sides, and 4) the Geneva conference, "is a necessity because it enables the USSR to participate positively in achieving further progress." Editorially, the paper repeated Cairo's demand for full withdrawal from Golan, West Bank and Sinai "without bargaining." It expressed confidence in U.S. ability to play a role in overcoming what it saw as Israeli obstinate reaction toward Egypt's conditions for a just peace.

Yesterday the paper quoted Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi's statement that Egypt was not apprehensive about the Geneva conference, but that other conference participants were apprehensive "because Egypt will take there the Arab terms for a just and lasting peace in the region." The paper said, "We are ready to go to Geneva today... The question is not whether to go to Geneva, but to return from there with full and guaranteed Israeli self-commitment to behavior that would safeguard Arabs from an onslaught of world Zionism."

Sensational al-Akhbar today said it endorsed a statement by President Ford, quoting him as saying that if Secretary Kissinger failed in the negotiations, it would lead to war "because the Arabs will have to use force to retrieve lands and regain rights." Government-owned al-Gumhuriya today carried a byliner's assertion that the political climate is such that there will probably be progress toward withdrawal in the coming weeks.

Yesterday the paper **contended** that Egypt does not have to offer concessions in return for Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, that withdrawal must be followed immediately by the Geneva conference and that final settlement must come through the Geneva conference and must include all parties concerned.

#### News Service Reporting

Cairo MENA reported today that Secretary Kissinger "spent almost eight hours in talks with President Sadat." It said that al-Ahram, cited above, had learned from "well-informed American sources" that **during** the Secretary's talks in Israel on Monday and Tuesday he **received** several maps from the Israelis which did not include specific withdrawal lines. The paper said the sources pointed out that "it was clear that the Israeli side had not yet reached the stage of decision."

The paper was **also** cited as saying that American sources had declared that the "mere statement by Dr. Kissinger that he intended to return to the area was in itself a confirmation that he can realize something and that this beginning did not result in failure."

#### Beirut: Mixed Impressions

Beirut papers continued to divide sharply today on the significance of the Kissinger trip.

Independent anti-left an-Nahar was optimistic in holding that the U.S. intended to facilitate a solution by putting decisive pressure on Israel.

Yesterday the paper discussed possible consequences of failure for Egypt. It said, "If Kissinger's mission does not end in an acceptable and reasonable settlement, President Sadat will be unable to go on calming the atmosphere."

"U.S. Can Force Israel to Sign"

Pro-Syrian ash-Sharq asserted today that "the key to peace in this area and probably in the entire world is now in the hands of the Zionist enemy. (Israel) and the country which is guiding its hand can force it to sign what needs signing... In this light Secretary Kissinger's present tour is the decisive--if not the last--visit because time is running short, and so is Arab patience."

Both pro-PLO al-Muharrir and pro-Iraqi Beirut today foresaw the possibility of some success for the latest Kissinger mission but viewed this as an Israeli-American victory and an Arab defeat. Pro-Libyan as-Safir stressed this theme earlier in the week.

"U.S. Pressure on Israel--for the First Time"

Conservative pro-Saudi al-Hayat held that the U.S. was putting pressure on Israel for the first time. It wrote, "Dr. Kissinger has arrived in the area in an atmosphere of Israeli negativism.... In the past, when he was asked about the existence of an American plan to solve the crisis, he answered in the negative, asserting that the U.S. did not want to put pressure on any party to the dispute. This is the first time that the Secretary has announced that...he will return to Washington to draw up an American proposal for the settlement..."

Leftist pro-PLO al-Muharrir on Monday accepted the likelihood that a Sinai agreement had been reached. It wrote, "The true role of formal (diplomatic) sessions is to put the final touches on agreements already reached outside the conference hall.... This being so, Kissinger's present tour may be considered a kind of acrobatic display.... All indications are that some agreement has been reached on carrying out new withdrawal in the Sinai on the basis of an Egyptian offer of political guarantees to Israel."

Tunis: "Last Chance"

Heavy Tunisian coverage on Tuesday emphasized that this trip was a last chance for the step-by-step approach "and to avoid the explosion which is inevitable in late April if the situation remains as it is (official al-Mail)."  
as-Sabah of Tunis said no agreement could lead to permanent peace unless it considered the rights of the Palestinians "to a homeland with guaranteed and secure borders."

Rabat: "Kissinger Failure Will Serve Arabs"

Istiqlal Party and French dailies al-Alam and L'Opinion of Rabat on Tuesday predicted failure for the current Middle East mission. Al-Alam wrote, "It is certain that the failure of previous missions was in the Arab interest. And it is certain that failure of his current tour will serve Arab interests even if Israel continues to occupy Arab territory. Dr. Kissinger will not succeed unless he changes his mentality..." L'Opinion declared that "the American Secretary of State is being encouraged by the intransigence of Tel Aviv...and the blind confidence of certain Arab states in American diplomacy...namely Cairo, which hopes to make gains...as a result of pressure which Washington can bring to bear on its protege (Israel)..."

Tel Aviv: "Importance of Kissinger's Report"

A byliner wrote today in semiofficial Davar of Tel Aviv:

"As far as Israel is concerned, the Secretary's principal mission on his present trip starts and ends tonight on his return from Cairo and Damascus...and his report is made to the Israeli team on what Egypt is willing to offer in return for an IDF withdrawal from the passes and the oil fields and whether or not it is willing to conclude an arrangement with Israel that is not connected with additional agreements with Jordan and Syria..."

A columnist stated in independent Maariv:

"Dr. Kissinger will make efforts to forestall the Geneva conference until after an Israeli-Egyptian agreement is concluded. Kissinger fears that going to Geneva before concluding an Israeli-Egyptian agreement might seem to indicate that talks conducted under U. S. mediation have failed...something that might rob the U. S. of the initiative and increase Soviet influence in the region..."

Independent Haaretz asserted that if the Secretary truly wishes to mediate "he will tell his hosts in Cairo that if the quality of Egyptian concessions is what one can read in Arab and Egyptian media, it will be insufficient to move Israel to withdraw the IDF" but "perhaps Sadat will reconsider his position..."

"Optimistic Atmosphere in Cairo"

Independent Al Hamishmar commented: "The optimistic atmosphere in Cairo is encouraging.... Egypt believes it has various options.... However, it is evident that Sadat still prefers the American solution..."

The National Religious Party's Hatzolfeh noted that the "Secretary disagrees with the Israeli team on the scope of concessions required in exchange for an Israeli withdrawal," but "it is worth noting that the Secretary made a number of gestures toward Israel.... The assurance that the U.S. will not abandon Israel for inter-bloc arrangements is an important declaration..."

Moscow: "Israel Fans War Psychosis"

A Pravda commentary yesterday argued that Israeli leaders were fanning a "war psychosis" to distract Israeli opinion from internal economic problems and help them pressure the Arabs into partial settlements aimed at destroying the Arab common front. It did not mention the U.S. or Mr. Kissinger's current mission.

"U.S. Tries to Consolidate Position in Area"

Moscow radio's Arabic service reported Tuesday that Izvestia carried a Beirut dispatch saying the U.S. "is actively and increasingly trying to consolidate its presence in the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf regions and ... a detachment of U.S. forces is being sent to Saudi Arabia. The main aim of the U.S. soldiers is the protection of the oil fields which belong to the U.S. oil companies and the Saudi millionaires.... The presence of the foreign mercenary soldiers in the country constitutes a great threat to its interests. The U.S. press reports that U.S. officers are talking about the desert as being a field for military operations."

The same broadcast said Izvestia quoted the Manchester Guardian as confirming that "an agreement has been concluded between the U.S. and Sultan Qabus of Oman.... This agreement aims at suppressing the revolution in Oman and at using the base for carrying out operations of the so-called defense of the oil resources in Saudi Arabia. The Pentagon's activity at the important strategic points in the Gulf region constitutes a direct threat to the security of the countries of the region."